

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 13 of 1893.

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.  
PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,  
Received up to 29th March 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU.</b>						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Káyasth Samáchár	... Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihári Lál, M.A.	For Feb. ...	28th Mar. ...	267 copies.
2	Rahnumá-i-Chungi	... Agra ...	Hámid Husain, B. A.,	„ Jan. & Feb. ...	25th „ ...	90 „
3	Vaishya Hitkári ...	... Meerut ...	Mohan Lál ...	„ Jan. ...	23rd „ ...	... „
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
4	Khurshaid-i-Nánpárá	... Nánpára, Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahya ...	16th Feb. & 16th Mar	24th & 29th „ ...	... „
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
5	Akhlábár-i-Imámia	... Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	5th and 15th Mar. ...	23rd & 28th „ ...	347 copies.
6	Dabir-i-Hind ...	... Agra ...	Amin-ul-dín ...	20th „ ...	24th „ ...	45 „
7	Hámid-ul-Akhlábár	... Moradabad ...	Iláhi Baksh ...	22nd „	25th „ ...	200 „
8	Indian Graphic ...	... Lucknow ...	Maháráj Krishn ...	20th & 28th Feb. & 10th & 20th Mar.	25th, 26th & 29th Mar	180 „
9	Mufid-i-Ám ...	... Agra ...	Qádir Ali ...	20th Mar. ...	24th Mar. ...	100 „
<i>Weekly.</i>						
10	Agra Akhlábár ...	... Do. ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st „ ...	„ „ ...	265 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.				
<b>URDU—(continued).</b>												
<b>Weekly—(continued).</b>												
11	Agra Punch ...	... Agra	Ahíd-ul-dín Beg ...	24th	Mar. ...	25th	Mar. ...	210 copies,				
12	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	... Meerut	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	21st	" ...	26th	" ...	65 "				
13	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	... Agra	Islám Company ...	22nd	" ...	24th	" ...	525 copies,				
14	Alwaqt ...	... Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sá'íd ...	"	" ...	25th	" ...	625 copies,				
15	Anís-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Rám Chandra Vaishya.	25th	" ...	27th	" ...	590 "				
16	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Bishun Lál ...	"	" ...	29th	" ...	158 "				
17	Azád ...	... Ditto	Ahmad Ali ...	24th	" ...	25th	" ...	250 "				
18	Dabda-ba-i-Qaisari	... Bareilly	Thákur Prásad ...	18th & 25th	" ...	23rd & 29th	" ...	250 "				
19	Dabda-ba-i-Sikandari	... Rámpur	Muhammad Hussain	27th	" ...	29th	" ...	446 "				
20	Fitnah ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	24th	" ...	27th	" ...	500 "				
21	Hindustání ...	... Lucknow	Gangá Prasád Varmá	22nd	" ...	25th	" ...	300 "				
22	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	19th & 26th	" ...	23rd & 29th	" ...	150 "				
23	Kárnámah ...	... Lucknow	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	25th	" ...	28th	" ...	275 "				
24	Matlím-i-Núr ...	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	44 "				
25	Mihr-i-Nímrroz ...	... Bijnor	Karím-ullah ...	21st	" ...	24th	" ...	400 "				
26	Naiyár-i-Ázam ...	... Moradabad	Amjad Ali ...	20th	" ...	"	" ...	250 "				
27	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	... Etáwah	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	21st	" ...	"	" ...	223 "				
28	Násím-i-Agra ...	... Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	23rd	" ...	27th	" ...	450 "				
29	Násir-i-Hind ...	... Do.	Muhammad Ali ...	24th	" ...	26th	" ...	40 "				
30	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	... Moradabad	Fahim-ul-din ...	26th	" ...	29th	" ...	250 "				
31	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd ...	18th	" ...	26th	" ...	196 "				
32	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	Sajjád Hussain ...	23rd	" ...	25th	" ...	450 "				
33	Police News ...	... Meerut	Habib Ahmad ...	16th & 24th	" ...	24th & 29th	" ...	220 copies,				
34	Rahbar ...	... Moradabad	Partáp Krishn ...	24th	" ...	29th	" ...	350 "				
35	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	"	" ...	27th	" ...	150 "				
36	Bobilkhand Punch	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	19th to 26th	" ...	23rd & 29th	" ...	130 "				
37	Sitára-i-Hind ...	... Ditto	Banwári Lál ...	20th	" ...	27th	" ...	200 "				
38	Soldier ...	... Ditto	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	21st	" ...	26th	" ...	304 "				
39	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	20th	" ...	24th	" ...	150 copies,				
40	Túti-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Sajjád Hussain ...	24th	" ...	27th	" ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).				
<b>Daily.</b>												
41	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	Sheo Prasád ...	23rd to 29th	" ...	23rd to 29th	" ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).				
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>												
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>												
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	... Aligarh	Alím-ullah ...	21st	" ...	24th	" ...	116 "				
<b>HINDI.</b>												
<b>Weekly.</b>												
43	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	Sadá Nand ...	28th	" ...	23rd	" ...	1,500 "				
44	Bhárat Jíwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn Varmá	20th & 27th	" ...	26th & 29th	" ...	400 "				
45	Khichri Samáchár ...	... Mirzapur	Madho Prasád ...	25th	" ...	29th	" ...	200 "				
46	Nágrí Nírad ...	... Ditto	Kashi Prasád ...	16th	" ...	23rd	" ...	500 "				
47	Prayág Samáchár ...	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth ...	23rd	" ...	25th	" ...	100 "				
48	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar	... Udaipur	Kashyá Chálak Dán ...	20th	" ...	24th	" ...	345 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).				
<b>Daily.</b>												
49	Hindustán ...	... Kálakan-kar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukl ...	22nd to 28th	" ...	23rd to 29th	" ...	470 "				
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>												
<b>Weekly.</b>												
50	Káshi Pattrika ...	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	24th	" ...	26th	" ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).				

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1893.	1893.	
	Bi-weekly.					
51	Jaipur Gazette ...	... Jaipur	... Mahávir Prasad ...	18th & 24th Mar. ...	23rd & 26th Mar. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
52	Subodh Sindhu ...	... Khandwa	... Lakshman Anant Prayági.	22nd	” ... 27th	” ... 820 ”
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
53	Nyáya Sudhá ...	... Nágpur	... Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	20th	” ... 24th	” ... 450 ”
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
54	Bhárat Jiwan ...	... Benares	... Rám Krishn Varmá	17th	” ... 25th	” ... 650 ”

4 copies  
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Government).

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345 copies  
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by  
Government).

## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
March 22nd, 1893.

Sir William Wedderburn's admission  
to Parliament.

1. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 22nd March, states that India ought to congratulate herself on Sir William Wedderburn's election as a Member of Parliament. He is a true friend to her and always anxious to promote her interests. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will doubtless receive

great assistance from him in advocating the cause of natives in Parliament.

HINDUSTANI.  
March 22nd, 1893.

The same.

2. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, states that if after Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the natives desired the admission of any man to Parliament it was that of Sir William Wedderburn, their true friend and well-wisher. His defeat at the previous general elections

was a great disappointment to them. He is President of the British Committee of the National Congress, all the members of which with the exception of Mr. Hume are now M.P.'s. The result is that no week or rather no day passes without a reference being made to India in Parliament. This is a very happy sign of the times.

RAHBAR.  
March 24th, 1893.

Mr. Hallifax and the Rája of Suket, Panjáb.

3. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th March, says that the Rája of Suket dismissed one Sarfaraz Khán, a jail official on Rs. 7 a month, for absence without leave and neglect of duties. Mr. Hallifax, the Councillor, interfered on behalf of Sarfaraz Khán and objected to his dismissal, on the ground that he was not absent on the day in question. The Rája proved his absence from his own petition and certain orders passed by Mr. Hallifax. With reference to his orders Mr. Hallifax says that they were not recorded in his presence. He reported the man's dismissal to the Commissioner, who called for an explanation from the Rája. The latter furnished a very satisfactory explanation. Nothing could be more reprehensible than that a Chief who dismisses a common official on Rs. 7 a month for dereliction of duty should be accused of having done so through enmity. Even if Sarfaraz Khán had been dismissed by the Rája without any fault on his part, Mr. Hallifax was not justified in interfering in such a trifling matter. The *Rahbar* will publish in a future issue all the official papers connected with the man's dismissal, which show that Mr. Hallifax is ready to humiliate the Rája and to apply very harsh terms to him, and that the latter is much distressed by the ill-treatment he has experienced from Mr. Hallifax.

TÚTI-I-HIND.  
March 24th, 1893.

Dakaitis in Gwalior.

4. A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th March, says that it is rumoured that a statement prepared by the Gwalior darbár shows 102 cases of dakaiti to have occurred in the State. In order to suppress crime it is necessary that the district police, who are at present under the control of Provincial Governors, should be placed under the entire supervision of the able Inspector-General of Police and that the Inspector-General should make necessary transfers of officials and recruit the force from among trustworthy and experienced men.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

TÚTI-I-HIND.  
March 24th, 1893.

Nauchandi Fair and the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbár, Meerut.

5. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th March, gives a brief account of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit and Darbár and the Nauchandi Fair at Meerut, and praises His Honor's Darbár speech for its moderate and conciliatory tone. Sir Auckland Colvin, in his Darbár speech at Meerut

on 9th March 1888, strongly denounced the police and advised Honorary Magistrates not to yield to police influence in deciding cases. His Honor received visits from many respectable natives during his stay, and they were all very favourably impressed with his politeness and kindness. Some men are opposed to any exhibitions or Fairs like the Nauchandi Fair being held in these times of scarcity of grain, on the ground that they directly or indirectly put the people to a great deal of expense. There is much truth in this view, but the editor is in favour of such fairs being continued, though he would recommend strict economy. In reference to the Nauchandi Fair the editor complains that all kinds of refreshments were provided for Europeans free, but that natives of all ranks and positions had to pay even for a glass of water. He does not understand why prizes are given

for flowers from the Nauchandi funds, and is glad to learn that the total amount of such prizes was reduced by the Magistrate to Rs. 400 this year. Another praiseworthy act on the part of the Magistrate was that he did not allow any betting in connection with horse races. In conclusion, the editor praises the tahsildár, the naib tahsildár, and the Deputy Collector for the satisfactory arrangements made by them for the fair.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, referring to Lord Lansdowne's late speech on the formation of the Legislative Councils, remarks that it shows His Lordship has always taken a very sympathetic view of the wishes of Indian patriots and reformers in the

matter of the reform of the Councils. Although the Councils will not be reformed entirely in accordance with the principles advocated by them, a move has been made in the right direction and they ought to be grateful to Government for the new departure. The official element will still prevail in the Councils, but the new rules will lead to the introduction of one or two members into each Council who will closely watch the interests of the people and freely express their opinions. It is the duty of Municipal Boards to elect properly qualified members.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th March, in commenting upon the same subject, says that the Viceroy's speech does not very clearly explain what the total number of members, ordinary and additional, in each Legislative Council is at present and what it will be in future. His Excellency said that the present strength of *additional* members in the North-Western Provinces was nine, but as a matter of fact the entire number of members of every kind in these provinces has never exceeded nine. Again, His Excellency does not fully explain the principle on which future additional members will be appointed, nor does he mention the grounds on which his Government has fixed the respective strength of each Council for the future. Surely the concession made after a powerful agitation extending over so many years for the enlargement of the Councils is too small. The Congress asked for the direct introduction of the elective principle, but that principle has been introduced in a modified form and to a limited extent. Certain bodies and associations have been empowered to recommend their representatives for admission to the Councils. Some additional members will be nominated by the Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor for his Council. It would be better were such nominations made by him *in Council* and not by himself alone. All honor is due to Lord Lansdowne for his frank and outspoken exposition of his liberal views regarding the representative system. His Lordship desired to exclude officials from being nominated by any associations or bodies, but the proposal was vetoed by the Secretary of State. Evidently the Viceroy had the bad type of officials in mind in making his recommendation, but a large proportion of officials are just and honorable men, and their entire exclusion from nomination would be a great slur on them. It may be hoped officials will take a warning and mend their ways. With reference to the members who will represent the different provinces in the Supreme Legislative Council, the *Hindustán* urges that such members should be elected by the local Legislative Councils and not nominated by the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors, and that in those provinces where Legislative Councils do not exist the nominations should be made by the municipal boards, public associations, &c., and not by the heads of Local Governments. Moreover, all such members should be non-official natives, as provision has been made in the rules for a sufficient number of European members in the Supreme Legislature.

8. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 22nd March, gives the substance of the Viceroy's speech at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on 16th idem regarding the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils under the new Act, and remarks that it is manifest from His Excellency's speech that the elective principle will not be extended to the Councils, as was expected in some quarters. A mountain laboured, but a mouse is born. For the present we ought to be content with the small concession which Government has been pleased to make.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
March 22nd, 1893.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
March 25th, 1893.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
March 22nd, 1893.

Nasim-i-Agra.  
March 23rd, 1893.

9. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd March, complains that the commissions appointed by Munsifs and Judges in civil suits sometimes put the parties to heavy expense, quite disproportionate to the value of the suit. If the commissioners are not honest and conscientious men, they also extort

bribes from suitors. Again, the Courts are not bound to decide cases in accordance with the result of the inquiries of the commissioners. Hence the practice of appointment of commissions should be stopped. The Court should rather appoint arbitrators nominated by the parties themselves, the arbitrators being paid remuneration at 2 per cent. on the value of suits.

Anis-i-Hind.  
March 25th, 1893.

Alleged ill-treatment of two shopkeepers by tahsili chaprasis in connection with the supply of provisions to an officer's camp at Jhansi.

10. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th March, on the authority of an eye-witness, complains that on the 20th idem at half past 8 in the morning four or five tahsili chaprasis beat two sweetmeat sellers very severely at Jhansi. But for the timely interference of other shopkeepers both men would have been killed. They received

no wounds, as the chaprasis gave them only kicks and blows, making use of no sticks. Their only fault, if fault it be, was that on being required to provide supplies for an officer's camp they begged to be excused, on the ground that they had lately supplied provisions to another officer's camp, and suggested that the work might be entrusted to other shopkeepers. The excuse was enough to enrage the chaprasis, who at once assaulted them. It is believed that the chaprasis were instigated by the chaudhri. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than the misconduct of the chaprasis, of whom an example should be made. When Mr Bird was in charge of Jhansi the shopkeepers at Najhari bazar were ill-treated. Attention being drawn to the matter by the *Nasim-i-Agra*, the Local Government called for a report from the Magistrate.

Khichri Samachár.  
March 25th, 1893.

Disarmament of Mirzapur.

11. The *Khichri Samachár* (Mirzapur), of the 25th March, republishes from the official gazette of the 18th idem the notification issued by the Local Government extending section 15 of the Indian Arms Act to 57 villages of the Mirzapur district, and observes that on the 19th idem the Magistrate issued a proclamation calling upon the people to surrender their arms within three days from that date. In compliance with the Magistrate's orders they have been surrendering their arms, but they have been taken aback by the sudden issue of such a proclamation. They cannot understand why they have suddenly been deprived of a privilege which they were allowed to enjoy for so many years in consideration of their faithful services during the mutiny. The *Khichri Samachár* gives a brief account of those services, and observes that as the inhabitants of Mirzapur have not misconducted themselves, Government has not acted wisely in disarming them. In fact, the measure will be a source of great inconvenience to them. Being followers of Durga, they generally worship arms; bridegrooms carry swords during their marriage; arms are placed in rooms where women are confined; arms are worshipped by Kshattris during the Dasahra festival, and so forth. The people ought to submit a memorial to Government protesting against their disarmament. Mr. Crooke cannot be displeased with them for their action in this respect: moreover, it is hoped the Congress leaders, who advocate native volunteering, will interfere on their behalf. In conclusion, the *Khichri Samachár* publishes the royal proclamation of 1858.

Hindustáni.  
March 22nd, 1893.

Mr. Mulock and the Rifah-i-Am Association, Lucknow.

12. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, says that it appears the Rifah-i-Am Association, Lucknow, granted permission to a Parsi theatrical company of Bombay to erect a temporary theatre in the compound of its hall on receipt of rent. But before

granting such permission the association satisfied itself that the company had no actresses, and that its performances were not immoral. Such performances had more than once been allowed on the land on previous occasions. The erection of the theatre took about a month, and during that period the Deputy Commissioner and the nazul officer frequently passed by the place taking no exception to the construction of the theatre. But as soon as it had been completed and the

company had arrived, Mr. Mulock sent a letter to the Secretary to the Rifah-i-Am Association condemning the erection of the theatre without the permission of Government, as opposed to the terms of the lease granted to the association, and asking the association to stop the structure. The association argued that the prohibition in the lease for the erection of any building without the permission of Government referred to the erection of a permanent masonry building and not to the construction of a temporary shed or structure made of bamboos and cloth. The *Hindustani* gives an abstract of the whole correspondence which took place between the Deputy Commissioner and the Association, and which has been forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government for orders. The *Hindustani* observes that Mr. Mulock's action is disapproved by all Lucknow. He denies that he ever told the Parsis to remove their theatre from the compound of the Rifah-i-Am Hall. As he is Deputy Commissioner, the *Hindustani* is disposed to believe him and not the Parsis, who state that he ordered them in an angry tone to remove the theatre. If the erection of the structure was opposed to the lease, Mr. Mulock should have at once warned the association as soon as it was begun, and saved the company from a great deal of unnecessary expense and loss. His conduct resembles that of a landlord who quietly watches the construction of a cottage by a tenant on his holding at a cost of much labour and money, but who peremptorily requires the tenant to demolish it within eight days after it has been completed. What would Mr. Mulock think of the action of the landlord? It is to be hoped Sir Charles Crosthwaite, to whom the matter has been referred, will do justice to the association.

13. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, states that last year,

when the subject of an increase in municipal taxation was under the consideration of the Lucknow Municipal Board, some members protested against the proposal to tax wheat and recommended the levy of octroi duties on kerosine oil and liquor instead. But

HINDUSTANI.  
March 22nd, 1893.

Suggestion regarding the abolition of the duty on wheat and the levy of a duty on kerosine oil, Lucknow.

Mr. Mulock, the Chairman, opposed the recommendation, for the reason that an imperial tax was already levied on kerosine oil. The subservient members on the board supported him with one voice, and of course the result was that wheat was taxed. If example can have any effect on the Lucknow Board, it will not be out of place to inform it that liquor and petroleum have long been taxed by the Bombay Corporation, and that the Madras Corporation has lately resolved to impose a duty on petroleum, remitting the duty on tobacco, which falls heavily on the poorer classes. Under these circumstances it is hoped the Lucknow Board will abolish the duty on wheat and tax kerosine oil, especially in view of the scarcity of grain.

14. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 25th March, complains that at Luck-

now the levy of an octroi duty on wheat at 8 pies per maund tends to increase the prices of food-grains, which, being abnormally high, cause distress to the people, and that the increase in the tax on sheep and goats has raised the price of mutton from two to four annas a seer.

KÁRNAMAH.  
March 25th, 1893.

15. The *Nyáya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 20th March, states that in the Central Provinces wheat was sown in a larger area than

usual this year. But the crops have been greatly damaged by rain, frost and hail, and famine threatens to ensue. Wheat already sells at six payalis a rupee

NYAYA SUDHA.  
March 20th, 1893.

at Nagpur. The District Officers should inquire early into the state of the crops and report the result to the Commissioner, so that Government may arrange for the opening of relief works if necessary.

16. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 20th March, regrets to say that the wheat

crops in Almora have been injured by heavy rainfall, and that consequently there is reason to fear that there will be no fall in the prices of food-grains.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
March 20th, 1893.

Damage done to wheat crops in Almora.

OUDH PUNCH.  
March 23rd, 1893.

Scarcity of grain.

17. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, contains a cartoon in

which the scarcity of grain which prevails in this country is represented as a demon with a lighted torch in his hand marked "Poverty."

Kain.  
March 24th, 1893.

Remission of sentence passed on a European gunner on a charge of theft.

18. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th March, says that a European gunner was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on a charge of theft. In exercise of its prerogative of mercy Government has remitted the sentence and ordered him to be sent to Europe at the public expense!

Great consideration is shown to European offenders. Had the gunner been a native, such indulgence would have been simply out of the question.

### III.—EDUCATION.

INDIAN GRAPHIC.  
March 20th, 1893.

Mr. Nesfield's readers.

19. The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, states that formerly when Mr. Nesfield was the Inspector of Schools in Oudh and the Schools and Colleges were affiliated to the Calcutta University, he strongly condemned the

use of glossaries, keys, and translations by boys, on the ground that they were calculated to encourage cramming. His idea was correct, and it was expected that the Allahabad University would forbid the use of such things. But this has not been done. Mr. Nesfield, who is now the Director of Public Instruction, has compiled English primers and readers for all the school classes from the last to the matriculation class, and has also published glossaries and vernacular translations of the readers. His books are far more costly than those they have superseded. Howard's primer, which was formerly taught, sold at three or four pice a copy, but now each boy has to pay five annas for Mr. Nesfield's primer and his glossary and translation of it. An idea of the high price of his other books may be formed from the primer; and new editions are frequently issued by him with some alterations. It appears from the *Morning Post* that the missionaries are dissatisfied with the present state of things, and will shortly submit a memorial to Government. They are of opinion that the teaching of Mr. Nesfield's readers should not be compulsory, the head masters being allowed to teach any readers they like; as in the Panjab. Their proposal is doubtless a very reasonable one. Text-books should be fixed only for the middle and the matriculation classes; but the selection of text-books for the other school classes should be left to the discretion of head masters. Lawrie's readers and the royal readers are in no way inferior to Mr. Nesfield's books. No doubt Mr. Nesfield's books have put and are still putting lakhs of rupees into his pocket; but the students do not derive from them any advantage proportionate to the cost. In his English primer he has unnecessarily given the pronunciation of English words in Roman-Urdu, and the book begins with sentences instead of words. Apparently he had no correct idea of the average ability of students in the different classes, and therefore his readers are not well suited to them. The Urdu readers prescribed by him for schools are no other than the Urdu versions of his English readers: so every student is bound to buy both the versions of his readers.

PRAYĀG SAMĀCHĀR.  
March 23rd, 1893.

Unavoidable absence of a boy from the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University on one day.

20. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 23rd March, complains that during the late examinations of the Allahabad University Dwarka Prasad, son of Lala Gobardhan Das, Sub-Inspector of Police at Gorakhpur, who put up at a house in Bahaduraganj and appeared at the matriculation examination was attacked and wounded by thieves at his house one night.

Owing to his wounds he was unable to attend the examination on the last day. It is unfortunate that the police are incapable of keeping thieves and bad characters in check at Allahabad. If the boy be successful in the subjects in which he was examined on the eight days that he attended the examination, the University should excuse him for his unavoidable absence on the last day and pass him. If necessary, he can be examined in the remaining subject on his recovery.

## IV.—RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

21. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th March, says that the third class carriages on the Indian Midland Railway are much better than those on other lines. But some reforms are very desirable. The class to which each carriage belongs is marked in Urdu. This

Indian Midland Railway.

*Anis-i-Hind.*  
March 25th, 1893.

should also be done in Hindi, as the people in the Native States through which the line passes know Hindi and not Urdu. Platform tickets should be introduced at the Jhánsi station, as has been done at the principal stations on other lines. The Station Master was once very angry with a respectable native who entered the platform to post an urgent letter. The introduction of platform tickets would save respectable men from being insulted in that way. There should be a female carriage in the mail train, the want of such a carriage being a source of much inconvenience to respectable women. Passengers are unable to get water at many stations. Satisfactory arrangements for the supply of water ought to be made without delay at each station, particularly in view of the approach of the hot weather.

22. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th March, alludes to the progress of post-offices, there being an increase in the number of all articles which pass through them, such as post-cards,

Postal employés.

*Azad.*  
March 24th, 1893.

letters, registered articles, value-payable parcels, money-orders, &c., and also refers to the introduction of revenue money-orders in some districts and the establishment of telegraph offices in connection with post-offices in some places. But the Editor regrets that, in spite of the increase of work, nothing has been done to improve the condition of postal employés. In fact their condition has been made worse, especially in village post-offices, where the expenditure has been reduced. The salaries of deputy post-masters have not been raised, nor have necessary comforts been provided for them. They get no *punkha* and *khastatti* in the hot weather; and if they commit any mistakes owing to press of work and excess of heat, they are readily fined.

## V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 22nd March, advertiring to the annual report of the Agricultural Bank established at Katra, Sitapur district, by Seth Raghubar Dayal and Seth Jaya Dayal, Taluqdárs, states that at the close of 1891 the loans, including interest due, amounted to Rs. 9,203.

*Hindustán.*  
March 22nd, 1893.

Agricultural Bank, Katra, Sitapur district.

During the year 1892 Rs. 12,136 more were advanced; and the Bank received Rs. 8,741 in payment of debts and Rs. 618 in payment of interest. The Bank is really doing very useful work and affords great help to cultivators. Other taluqdárs would do well in following the good example of the two Seths.

24. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th March, complains that at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 24th idem two or three passengers were wounded and robbed of their property by thieves on the railway station road at Moradabad.

*Rahbar.*  
March 24th, 1893.

Robbery on the railway station road at Moradabad.

Some other passengers were molested by robbers on that road. The *Rahbar* has more than once drawn attention to the necessity for providing protection for passengers on the railway station road, but in vain. The police-station at Dindarpura ought to be removed to some place on that road outside Cliffordganj.

25. The *Núr-ul-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 18th March, refers to several recent instances of gold rings being pulled off the noses of girls by bad characters in streets and lanes at Cawnpore, and says that the girls were not only

*Núr-ul-Anwár.*  
March 18th, 1893.

Crime at Cawnpore.

robbed of their rings, but their noses were also injured. Steps should be taken to check crime.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 3rd April 1893. }  
G. P., N.-W. P. & O.—P.D. 61—64-93.

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